FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY

AU091453 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 83 p 3

[Jiri Hecko commentary: "What People Talk About"]

[Excerpts] In Prague, in Bratislava, and in all other towns and communities through which the jubilant May Day marches passed, this year's Labor Day resounded as a manifestation of the firm unity of Communists and of millions of nonparty members, as well as members of other political parties -- a unity which is constantly being consolidated in the joint realization of the basic program of our society's further development.

There were so very many of us under the fluttering May Day banners, but our numbers were far from complete. There are people who prefer their purely personal interests to the joint celebration of one of the greatest holidays of human progress. Their material certainties do not make them reflect about the origins and reasons for the emergence of this holiday. They lightheartedly celebrate their own "private socialism." And quite often they do not even realize that it is only selfless and involved work that is both the source of all material values, and one of the decisive factors ensuring the peace certainties of not only our present, but also our future, days; that the small globule of false happiness, which they are striving egotistically to form, like the beetle in the well-known drama, could dissolve into absolutely nothing in the conflagration of a nuclear war.

All this we should recall at times, and not only during this year's May days.

FINAL RESULTS OF 1980 CENSUS PUBLISHED

AU091235 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Apr 83 p 4

[Summary] On 21 April the Federal Government discussed the final results of the census of peoples, homes, and apartments held in 1980. On 22 April a press conference was held in Prague addressed by V. Cap, deputy chairman of the Federal Statistical Office. The census revealed that since the 1970 census the CSSR population has increased by almost 1 million -- from 14,344,987 to 15,283,095 people. At the time of the 1980 census the CSSR had 8,667,705 persons of productive age -- about half a million more than in 1970. While in 1950 there were 611 "other", or nonworking, citizens for every 1,000 working persons, in 1980 that figures was 711. Between 1970 and 1980 employment in industry rose 10 percent, but the number of persons working in agriculture and forestry dropped more than 86,000 to 1,026,000. Regarding nationalities, in 1980 there were 9,791,000 citizens of Czech nationality, 4,676,000 of Slovak, and 579,000 of Hungarian, while there were about 60,000 citizens each of Polish, German, and Ukrainian or Russian nationalities. While in 1970 only 39 percent of the apartments were rated in the first category, in 1980 this number had risen to 56.5 percent. In 1980 a total of 89.5 percent of apartments had running water (in 1970 only 75.3 percent), and 57.4 percent apartments had central heating (in 1970 only 30.9 percent).

LEADERS GREET USSR ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU111132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Soviet Army's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people a fraternal greeting and cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

On this day all progressive mankind remembers the Soviet people's innumerable sacrifices and their extraordinary heroism, which will always remain in people's memory. The world-historic victory of the Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces over Hitlerite fascism revealed to many peoples the radiant prospects of socialism and national and social liberation. Under the SED's leadership and in close alliance with the country of Lenin, this possibility has also been realized in the GDR.

In Karl Marx' Year our republic's working people are celebrating the 38th anniversary of our liberation from fascism under the symbol of new inititatives aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. They are honoring the memory of the founder of scientific socialism and very great representative of the German people, while comprehensively strengthening their state as a reliable buttress of peace in the center of Europe.

Communists and all citizens of the GDR wholeheartedly congratulate the CPSU and the Soviet people on the outstanding successes accomplished in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR is successfully carrying out its historical mission of pioneer of social progress and powerful bastion of peace, socialism, freedom, and the peoples' independence.

The course of international development convincingly indicates that all the preconditions are present for maintaining worldwide peace and upsetting the dangerous plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The strengthening of the community of socialist states and their economic and defense might and their coordinated foreign policy actions are a decisive guarantee of that.

The GDR fully supports the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving course. The USSR's constructive initiatives aimed at strengthening international security and the Warsaw Pact Prague declaration signpost a realistic and acceptable path toward reducing the danger of war and improving the international situation.

Situated in the center of Europe, on the boundary between socialism and imperialism, our socialist state will continue to exert all its efforts to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Dear comrades, the GDR party and state delegation's official visit to the Soviet Union, the fruitful exchange of opinions, and the cordial meetings have demonstrated with fresh vigor the firmness of the fraternal alliance and the strength of the friendship which bind our two peoples.

We are convinced that the results of the visit will give important boosts to the process of deepening comprehensive cooperation in the interests of socialism and peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the whole Soviet people great new successes in the cause of communist building and ensuring peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of ministers

PARTY-STATE STATEMENT ON HONECKER USSR VISIT

LD111741 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1339 GMT 11 May 83.

[Statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of the official friendship visit of the GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the USSR from 3 to 7 May 1983]

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN) -- The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers have accepted any approved the report on the official friendship visit of the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR from 3 to 7 May 1983. They express their thanks to the party and state delegation and to its head, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

They assess the participation of leading individuals of all parties as a renewed expression of the trusting cooperation of all classes and groups for the strengthening of our republic and its fraternal alliance with the USSR.

The visit, which was an overwhelming demonstration of friendship, introduced a new phase in fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR. It opened far-reaching perspectives for a deepening of cooperation, which fully corresponds with the needs of socialist and communist progress in our country, the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states, and the struggle for peace.

The negotiations and talks with the leading representatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state -- like all the meetings in Moscow, Alma-Ata, and Tashkent -- were characterized by cordiality and open-mindedness and reaffirmed the complete agreement of points of view regarding social progress in our countries and the cooperative tasks and goals in international questions. The impressive development of the Kazakh SSR and the Uzbek SSR testifies to the successful implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy. It was noted with pleasure that the 900,000 Soviet citizens of German heritage in Kazakhstan are achieving, with complete equality of rights, great results in the building of communism.

The Politburo the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers consider the agreement to lay down the basic directions of long-term cooperation in science, technology, and production to the year 2000 and the agreement to draft and sign a corresponding accord to be an important step in the futher dynamic bases of friendship between the two countries. The agreement to work together in the near future for more rapid application of scientific-technical knowledge toward production, to raise the quality of mutual supplies, and to expand cooperation between the combines of the GDR and the production associations of the USSR for mutual benefit was also welcomed.

The Politburo the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers emphatically welcome the fact that close cooperation between the two states for the implementation of the policy of the socialist community, which is aimed at peace and security for peoples, will be continued. This corresponds with the requirements of the struggle against the arms race; the confrontation course by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States; and revenge-seeking and militarism -- and for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear inferno.

The offer made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, during this visit, to negotiate with NATO on equality of nuclear potential in Europe for both carriers and nuclear warheads is a new, important step toward reducing the nuclear balance in Europe to the lowest level. An important new factor is thus added to socialism's peace offensive, which was given increased force by the USSR's proposals of December 1982 and the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact Prague meeting. This accommodation by the USSR makes even more clear the baselessness of arguments by those who support deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

The visit to the USSR by the GDR party and state delegation has completely fulfilled the GDR's expectations. Through their relations, which are in keeping with the nature of socialist internationalism, the GDR and the USSR are demonstrating to the entire world that socialism's power and optimism for the future are a concrete and convincing counterpart to diktat, inequality, and contempt for human rights in the capitalist world.

The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers commission the responsible party and state organs to draw the necessary conclusions for the implementation of agreements reached during the visit by the party and state delegation. They are convinced that the working people of the GDR, in fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, will actively contribute with creative achievements toward making the GDR a pillar of peace and socialism in Europe, strengthening it as a reliable partner of the Soviet Union, and further deepening our friendship alliance in an overall way.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT

LD111517 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpt] Army General Heinz Hoffmann, defense minister of the GDR, reaffirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian and Palestinian peoples in Damascus today when he was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He stressed that the basis of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict must be the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

LANGE HEADS DELEGATION TO DANISH CP MEETING

LD112034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Copenhagen, 11 May (ADN) -- A SED Central Committee delegation headed by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Copenhagen today to take part in the 27th congress of the Communist Party of Denmark. The delegation was cordially welcomed by Poul Emanuel, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and secretary of the Communist Party of Denmark. Some 1,000 delegates and guests and 29 delegates from foreign fraternal parties are taking part in the congress, which opens tomorrow.

PAPERS COMMENT ON ANDROPOV DISARMAMENT STATEMENT

LD111641 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 11 May 83

[Press review; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw 11 May -- "The answer by Yuriy Andropov to questions put by Finnish social organizations is a successive important statement defining the Soviet Union's (?stand) in the disarmament talks," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary headlined "Lucid Explanation."

"In contrast to calls from Washington to expand the American nuclear (?potential and) achieve this way superiority over the other side, from Moscow we heard again words about the urgent need to liquidate nuclear threat, arrive at an accord and give up the arms race. There is no doubt that this peaceful call for realism and reason is of great significance just now, a week before the Soviet-American negotiations are due to resume in Geneva.

"Pointing to the constructiveness of the Soviet proposal in this [word indistinct] Yuriy Andropov stressed that its realisation "would bring Europe significantly closer to its total freeing from nuclear weapons, both intermediate and theatre ones.

"Refuse to accept this proposal may only he who wants at all costs to deploy American missiles in Western Europe and overturn the balance of forces both in Europe and the world." [sentence as received]

"Were it to happen, the spectre of war would come even closer to Europe. We cannot allow this to happen and will undertake all indispensible steps in order that the balance is retained.

"This peaceful declaration is of significance not only for the Scandinavians. As a country adjacent to the Nordic countries through the Baltic sea we are vitally interested in the creation of security zones. Especially with regard to our continent in the central part of which lies Poland -- the first state to propose creation of a nuclear free zone in central Europe twenty-five years ago," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

Writing on the same subject the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said:

"Already in the past, Soviet politicians declared readiness to guarantee the inviolability of the territory forming the atom free zone. The statements made by Yuriy Andropov [word indistinct] to the determination of the Soviet Union to give the Scandinavian countries full guarantee of security. Yuriy Andropov stressed that the security of the Scandinavian countries would be unfailingly guaranteed if a similar guarantee is given to them by nuclear members of NATO."

PLENARY SESSION ON USSR RELATIONS SCHEDULED

NC111739 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 11 May 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 11 (AFP) -- The Polish communist party's Politburo has decided to convoke a plenary session of the Central Committee May 23-24 to deal with a crisis in Polish-Soviet relations, an informed source said here today. According to the source, the Politburo decided that a scheduled, mid-May plenary meeting devoted to ideological questions should be postponed.

The meeting would weigh the significance of the publication in the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] of an attack on the Polish weekly journal POLITYKA and its former chief editor, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the source said.

To counter the attack, the source said, the Central Committee would be asked to endorse the "success" of the official demonstrations organized on May 1. The Soviet Union has argued that the counter demonstrations by supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union showed that Polish workers were still being led astray.

It was only today, five days after usual publication, that the Russian and English language editions of NEW TIMES were on sale in Warsaw. A Polish version reportedly will be on sale tomorrow or Friday.

PAP REPORTS PZPR POLITBURO'S 10 MAY MEETING

LD111536 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 May -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee acquainted itself today with the current socio-political situation. The Political Bureau recognized the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] as a momentous event for the country, acknowledging it as an important step along the road towards national accord contributing to a deeper and more universal understanding of its substance and patriotic aims: safeguarding Poland's external security and international position, social peace and conflict-free settlement of controversies, and creating conditions for improving the material and cultural existence of the nation.

The congress confirmed and strengthened the character of the movement as a platform for unification and cooperation of diversified patriotic forces abiding by the Constitution and striving to pull the country out of the social and economic crisis, strengthening and perfecting the socialist democratic state and, above all, enriching our social life with new values and initiatives, increasing citizens' influence on public affairs and their sense of co-responsibility for the homeland's present day and the future.

The approved PRON programme, enriched in the course of congress deliberations, by taking up major problems linked up with development of the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the country, offers all realistically thinking Poles the chance to participate in its implementation, to express opinions and take up actions to promote the interest of the socialist Poland.

The Political Bureau states that organisations, governing bodies and members of the Polish United Workers Party, fully preserving and expressing their ideological identity, will contribute towards developing and strengthening the aims and principles expressed in the programmatic documents of the PRON first Congress. By actively participating in implementation of its resolutions, they will support all undertakings serving the well-being of the Polish People's Republic.

The Political Bureau also acquainted itself with the situation in agriculture. It assessed positively the course of field work and stabilization of the food market and familiarized itself with (?measures to be assigned) to cope with the expected periodical decline of meat production.

In line with resolutions of the joint 11th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC and the UPP [United Peasant Party] Central Committee, the Political Bureau confirms that profitability of farm production is an important factor of growth of that sector. This necessitates introduction of indispensable economic amendments commensurate with changes taking place in costs of production. All amendments before their introduction must be consulted with the union of farmers and agricultural organisations.

The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the fact that good socio-political atmosphere in the countryside, the understanding by farmers of the country's difficult situation and their civic posture helped to achieve positive results in farming. With honest work the Polish countryside reaffirms its will to pull the country out of crisis and make it self-sufficient in food.

TRYBUNA LUDU DESCRIBES THREE NEW DRAFT LAWS

AU101426 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7/8 May 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Drafts of Three New Important Laws"]

[Text] At a joint meeting between the Government Presidium and the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] a preliminary discussion was held concerning the drafts of three new important laws: a law on social consultations, an ethics code for employees in state offices of the PPR, and a law on the rights of citizens and duties of employees in state offices. Here is a description of them:

Drafts of complex state decisions, in other words, draft laws or legal principles concerning basic political, social, and economic problems and concerning the rights and duties of citizens, should be submitted for social consultation. Planned government solutions of fundamental importance to the implementation of cultural, education, and social policy and to health and environmental protection, as well as planned solutions concerning economic undertakings are also meant to be the subject of consultations.

Social consultations are to be carried out by those state bodies which prepare and pass laws, and are to be undertaken on the initiative of these bodies themselves or on the application of the social consultative bodies active in the Sejm, the Council of Ministers, and in local bodies of authority and state administration. They are also to be held on the application of the relevant PRON bodies.

Depending on the document to be discussed, a consultation can be national or local, or it can be restricted to one social circle. When describing the various kinds of consultation possible, it was stated that by national consultation it is meant that draft state laws should be publicized through the mass media and by means of meetings between deputies or advisers and electors. The activity of PRON also plays a part here.

The aim of social consultations is to gather opinions, comments, and proposals on the subject being discussed and to encourage active joint participation in the implementation of the draft law being discussed.

Draft state documents being submitted for consultation must clearly indicate the purpose of the regulations they contain and they must describe the social and economic results which are expected. Draft documents or specific parts of them must contain alternative proposals as much as possible.

The body holding a consultation is obliged to inform public opinion about the way the results of the consultation are to be used.

The Ethics Code

The ethics code for employees in state offices of the PPR contains a form of oath which officials are to take when commencing their service. The oath stresses the importance of a conscientious and careful conduct of the work entrusted to state employees, of observing the principles of law and order and of social justice, and of settling citizens' affairs with an understanding for their interests. There is also no shortage of words on the need for loyalty toward one's superiors and colleagues.

Public service will demand that employees in state offices observe the constitutional political principles of the PPR and the laws in force and display a firm attitude wherever an increase in the strength, stability, and authority of the socialist state may be involved. A state official will be obliged not only to fulfill his duties competently, accurately, and in good time and to display initiative and energy in his work, but to make sure that the people under him carry out their work consistently. At the same time, he will be totally obliged to respect the rights of citizens, display an understanding for their problems, and objectively and justly examine and pass judgement on matters, complaints, and opinions raised by them.

The code imposes a duty on state officials to consistently broaden their knowledge and increase their qualifications.

The Rights of Citizens and Duties of Officials

The draft law specifying the rights of citizens and duties of officials in state offices is an original law and one without precedence. It states that a citizen has the right above all to honest and readily accessible information on matters concerning him. Although this seems obvious, life shows that the situation varies greatly. For the information should not only say where and with whom a given matter can be settled in an office, but should at the same time acquaint the citizen in concise terms with the regulations pertinent to the matter, especially as far as special concessions and rights are concerned. Further, the information should indicate how matters should be settled, when they should be settled, by whom, how to appeal, and so on. A person with a matter to settle in an office may either do so in person or send in an application. Regardless of the decision reached, he is entitled to expect that his matter will be dealt with exhaustively and objectively. If an application is refused, he has the full right to an explanation.

In turn, a state official has the duty to meet the interests of a citizen seeing him on a certain matter halfway, as much as possible, and respect the citizen's rights. He should remember not only that the citizen's time is precious but the fact that a citizen's legal knowledge of a given matter is often incomplete. When checking to see whether all documents have been presented, he should issue a deadline for settling the matter and inform the citizen. When making a negative decision, he is obliged to enclose a full explanation.

TEXT OF POPESCU REJECTION OF MARXIST DOGMA

AU070825 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

["The Marxist Dialectical Spirit in RCP Policies Following the NInth Congress;" paper presented by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, at the Bucharest scientific session marking the 90th anniversary of the Romanian Workers' Social-Democratic Party and Karl Marx' anniversary]

[Text] It is a commonplace to state that dialectics is the soul of Marxism and that in its absence socialist ideas lose their revolutionary character and become dogma. Marx was a man of vast culture who penetrated to the heart of the social thinking that preceded him; he was possessed of an incisive critical spirit and he debunked the myth of everything that seemed sacrosanct and eternally rooted in the ideas of the past and of his century. Marx tested everything in the unsparing fire of the mind; he took out the rational grain from the various schools of theory and developed it in a new, homogenous, and superior correlation. This genuinely demiurgical operation was made possible not merely by his uncommon intelligence, but also by his interest in contemporary social investigation. Breaking away from the philosophy of closed systems, insensitive to reality, Marx directed the theory toward life, giving it a new and immediate subject and lending it finality, i.e. the power to change. Organically combining materialism with dialectics, and basing historical determinism on the law of opposites, Marx created an exceptional lever of revolutionary understanding and action.

Marxist dialectics proliferated with astounding speed from its very inception and germinated a vigorous international revolutionary current. The history of the last century noted a wide plead of noteworthy dialecticians in almost every country, as there were in Romania. However, people who, for one reason or another were incapable of analyzing and judging things or ideas dialectically also called themselves Marxists; they engaged in embarassing balancing acts with obsolete principles in order to hide their divorce from reality; they mutilated life to make it fit into a narrow mold and left the frantic and contradictory course of history to bury themselves in dead words.

Hence it is not by simply adopting an emblem, even under the best auspices, that one can become a Marxist. Many factors can interpose themselves between essence and appearance and prevent the first from being automatically reflected in the other. Here and there conjectural interests were given not the support of the Marxist critical spirit -- which does not make concessions for theoretical arrangements -- but by one or another more or less conclusive quotation, and were then solidly imbedded in commentaries and interpretations suggesting descent from Marx. At a certain period the fact that national revolutionary activities -- which are ever so diverse -- were led from a supranational center inescapably caused Marxism and its struggle tactics to be cannonized. In its turn, the theory of a "single model" dealt severe blows to the people's spirit of receptivity to life's dialectics, preempting studies of given conditions and of the general through the particular.

Such circumstances combined to turn Marxism into a "table of the law," eternally and universally valid and hence absolute, into a mythology, precisely what Marx despised and hated the most, the opposite of his militant philosophy which opened up wide fields for curious minds, sensitive to change and to innovations, thirsty for knowledge and change. In our party, too, there emerged a certain category of Marxists who claimed for themselves the role of guardians of the "original" formulas and of the purity of definitions and expressions, who were defending the dead but "authentic" letter against the living spirit.

Thus, many people were clinging to stereotype phrases for fear of being labeled or of sinning against the "holy" text, and more than a little out of simple laziness. This goes to show that Marx is too intransigent for transient compromises, too complex for obtuse minds, and too difficult for superficial people ready to swallow food already chewed.

Thus, being a true Marxist sometimes requires the courage to set aside the perishable elements of Marx's work, and in any event to reject petrified interpretations of his farsighted ideas. Such courage was shown by our party at a decisive moment for the evolution of Romanian socialism, a moment of choice between remaining faithful to obsolete, stagnating ideas, or breaking up with dogma in order to progress.

The great innovative changes initiated by the ninth congress in the social-political thinking and revolutionary practice of our party, whose promoter was and is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are based on a new representation of the dialectics of social development, of the dynamics of socialism, and of the interrelations of the contemporary world. For the RCP policies that moment marked a revolutionary qualitative leap forward. The RCP abandoned the simplist, linear, and static outlook of the world, in which socialism was exempted from any contradictions and conflicts, insensitive to outside influences, impervious to world perturbations and self-sufficient with its isolated market and its closed system, in which socialism was invulnerable in complete military security, while capitalism was decrepit, continually shaken by the throes of imminent death, hostile to progress, including technical progress, and seemed ready to collapse any minute under the blows of the relentless movement of its own people. That was a Manichaeistic view in which everything that was white and pure belonged to the new system, and everything black, hateful, retrograde, and abominable was ascribed to the bourgeois states.

This panorama that considered itself Marxist lacked that living spirit of dialectics and the capability to understand and accept the thesis of the unity and struggle of opposites which is the testing fire of scientific socialism. Was not revolutionary courage required to recognize this and to gradually build up a new image of reality and a new outline for social truth? In the alphabet of dialectics once you say 'A' you have to continue with the rest of the letters. We thus understood that the laws of social development follow a sinuous path and that all the elements that form the world are interdependent. Socialism became for us a much more difficult work, far more comprehensive and subtle than previously perceived.

We all realized that triumphal and idyllic views were not only manifestations of infantilism, but were preventing us from examining realities lucidly and objectively, from working out truly needed revolutionary strategies and tactics, and from mobilizing our social forces to overcome gaps and difficulties. We arrived at the conclusion that socialism has both lights and shades, that it can record both success and failure, and that it can be wrong and pay dearly for its mistakes.

We decided that the new system cannot live isolated from the rest of the world and that within the framework of coexistence among systems socialism must cooperate with the entire community of nations; we decided that there is an international economy whose crises affect us, too, and thus we wanted to cooperate in finding solutions of general interest. We agreed that the capitalist society is far from having spent its resources of material, scientific, and technical progress, and that we cannot expect its imminent collapse under the pressure of revolutionary movements which, in some countries, due to a variety of factors that we cannot spell out here, are still anemic. Life has taught us that in the contemporary world, aside from the classical contradiction between socialism and capitalism, the conflict between developed and backward countries is increasing in intensity and sometimes even plays the main role in the historical arena.

That confirms Marx's principle that the class struggle between rich and poor is still the epicentral of history, particularly in the new conditions, it does not stop at national borders but spreads through the entire world, finding expression even in the relations between large groups of nations.

These new considerations were our party's noteworthy contribution to enriching the heritage of contemporary revolutionary thinking. At the same time, they brought about radical and dialectical changes in the strategy of building socialism in Romania. To enumerate all the directions of this impressive political step would require a vast and laborious study. We will content ourselves with presenting only a few of them.

To begin with, after the ninth congress the party reconsidered various orientations, options, and theses of capital importance for our socialist society, on the basis of specific national realities. It replaced a mentality of complacency combining the psychology of overrated success with a reluctance to admit objective difficulties and subjective failings -- giving the impression that capitalism was uprooted on all fronts -- with a correct examination of the actual situation.

We took a scientific x-ray of the progress made and of the gaps left and arrived at the conclusion that in general, the rate of progress was unsatisfactory, which meant that we were running the risk of not only not catching up with the developed countries, but even remaining farther behind. Comparing the level of our production forces, technological equipment, labor training, and national income with that of various categories of states, we arrived at the conclusion that Romania belongs to the group of developing countries. That self-definition produced surprise for some, but the advantage we derived from it was that it finally put us on realistic grounds. We proceeded from the dialectica essence of Marx' historical determinism, according to which people change their way of life and social relations in keeping with the productive forces at their disposal, and that a higher civilization is not a question of good intentions, but of material means. The party, through the voice of its most authoritative representative, lucidly judged that adopting socialism does not automatically eradicate centuries-old backwardness, that solving important social problems -- such as living standards, cultural levels, science, public education -- is conditioned by the technical-material means of the society, and that socialism amid poverty is an absurdity, a nonsense. We thus crystallized the distinct program-concept of building the socialist society in the conditions of a submedium level of economic development, a concept focused on the development of the production forces.

From there came a new course of domestic policy which placed the main stress on accumulation and on dynamic and modern industrialization, without which coming closer to the level of the developed countries would have remained in the realm of utopia. As is known, almost all the perfected fixed assets in the Romanian economy are the result of investments made in the past 18 years.

The development option also imposed a dialectical position toward science: The stupid slogan about the so-called reactionary sciences was abandoned -- that slogan was a sort of version of the old proletarian cultist enormity that required the production forces to be destroyed because they had been built by the bourgeoisie. At a vital moment of post-war international progress, that slogan deprived socialism of great discoveries of the human genius. The evident order of the day was to adopt what was new in the world in all scientific sectors, but also to encourage national resources and creative ambitions; a vast network of research institutions was established for that purpose, our body of specialists was expanded, and public education was channeled along the due lines.

At the same time, the sphere of applicability of science was expanded to embrace social organization and leadership, thus becoming, aside from a production force, the modern foundation of socialism. The unity between socialism and science was thus verified as an ongoing process which did not stop at the historical stage of unification of the workers movement with the revolutionary theory.

In the light of the dialectical concept of the accord between production forces and social relations, the party critically analyzed the structure and functions of the political system. It noted that the repressive function of power had been excessively and unnecessarily prolonged. The artificial and harmful character of the mentality of political suspicion was publicly revealed; abuses and illegal acts were combatted, as was the repression of criticism, which had been mistaken for hostility toward the regime. The masses were given an inviolable right to criticize and were invited to express their views; they were consulted and increasingly involved in decisionmaking through the democratization of the political system. We cannot stress enough the great merit of our party secretary general in eliminating the element of fear and mistrust after the ninth congress. Even when there is discontent -- for which there are reasons, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the latest plenum -- people do not hesitate to voice it, free of the trauma of fear of consequences. As a result, the political system no longer imposes itself as an alien and coercive force, no longer gives complexes and inhibits, but appears as the equal of the masses, to which it belongs and to whom it is subordinated. Democracy manifests itself as freedom of opinion, which is one of the premises of the decisionmaking right. It is in this context that one should place the fulfillment of Marx's well-known desideratum concerning the manysided development of the human personality as the supreme objective of communism. The accusation of political oppression leveled against us by outside enemies, but unfortunately also by certain progressive social forces, is no longer anything but an expression of the inertia of propaganda, of ill-will, or of lack of the energy required to check out changes.

In close connection with our party's dialectical approach to social, spiritual, and moral phenomena, in direct ration with general democratic freedoms, the attitude toward culture was radically changed. Rigid, didactic, limiting and arbitrary mentalities and practices have long since been replaced by the concept of the diversity of styles and freedom of artistic expression. The party no longer claims -- as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly stated -- to teach the artists how to write, paint or compose. Instead, it exercises its role through philosophical influence; by cultivating Marxist dialectical thinking and a materialistic-historical outlook of the world. The effect? Romania today knows an unprecedented upsurge of the arts, which are addressing the profound national and universal anxieties and aspirations of the man of this dramatic end of the century in the most varied forms, but with utmost earnestness.

Simultaneously with preparing and accomplishing so many changes, Romanian society opened up vast horizons for the social sciences, which are expected to not just generalize postfactum practical experiences but to prepare the field for innovations, to advance optimal hypotheses, solutions, and options for the political, material, and cultural progress of the society. The first and deepest break in the magma of petrified definitions and classifications was made by the party secretary general, who, after Marx' model, did not hesitate to demolish deeply rooted prejudices cemented through socialist manuals or history books. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu urged the philosophers, economists, and sociologists to dare think, to abandon set patterns, and to refresh the stagnant waters of their discipline from the rapid torrent of life. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu did not overrule the possibility of research errors and defended the scientists against blame. As has been proven, the great truths were reached through a succession of corrected mistakes; they were amended and perfected in the fire of discussion and through exchanges of views, without which there can be no progress in human knowledge.

The fact that not all researchers exercise this role and make use of this right -- some being deficient in the areas of daring, innovation, and original investigation, and particularly in that of results -- is another truth, which in itself is an expression of the inertia of dogma, of laziness, or of incapability to match the sharpness of Marx' dialectics.

In point of fact, that applies not only to research in the area of social sciences but to other spheres of knowledge as well as to certain social activists -- party or state activists, enterprise managers, and production experts.

As has always been the case, today, too, there are extreme attitudes toward Marx. On the one hand, the bourgeois schools -- compelled, however, to pay him attention as a principal factor of "dialogue" -- negate him for the reason that some of his forecasts did not materialize and that various social processes have disproved him. Hence they declare Marxism to be obsolete and reduce it to the role of relic or museum piece. On the other hand, some of those who claim to be his descendents believe it to be their duty to defend him, and ritualistically state that everything that has happened and is happening in the world confirms point for point Marx' forecasts; they believe that the work of the great thinker is untouchable and his assertions undying, and that Marxism should be defended against any "so-called refreshing or innovations." How far removed they both are from Marx! Mocking Proudhon's mania of reducing reality to immovable logical categories, Marx clearly defined his position on the nature and life span of ideas. "The same people who establish social relations in keeping with the development of their material production," he wrote, "are the ones who produce the principles, ideas, and categories fitting their social relations. Consequently, these ideas and categories are as little eternal as the relations they express. They are transitory products of history." To reproach ideas for not being eternal and to claim with fantastic "faithfulness" that they nevertheless are the two faces of the antidialectical coin! Life changes at a giddy pace, and a theory that is not renovated through the input of free and creative thinking grows old, and old age, however venerable, brings sclerosis and senility. Marx would be the first to admit that the world is no longer what it was 100 years ago. Marx would be the first to industriously examine it, without any prejudice, and to update his own views and conclusions. Marx would do so in order to understand the new reality and to find answers to its very complex and urgent equations.

Retorting to those who refuse to weigh contemporaneity with their own heads, who cling to old ideas, formulated in entirely different social-historical conditions, who dread the thought of change and who turn their backs on what is new, our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, uttered the memorable words: "Can it be that in order to solve the complex problems of today we have to turn to the time when Marx and Lenin thought, acted, and wrote? I do not think that this is the right approach .... Those who look backward will have to pay for it like the prince in the story, who, leaving the land of youth without old age, grew old and died as he went back in time." Indeed, set ideas and dogma can kill Marxism, in the same way that only the dialectics of ideas, as a reflection of the dialectics of life, can keep it alive. This conviction governed the intensive efforts to understand, define in theory, and test in practice, efforts which have been carried out by our party in the past 2 decades and whose ardent soul was the very author of the above quotation. The fruits of those labors are reflected in an impressive material and cultural work, and in a rich thesaurus of new ideas which bring honor not only to our party and people but to the international workers movement, too.

If the party promotes dialectical thinking and policy in society, rationally guiding the forces in the confrontation between old and new, the law of movement from which the law of progress is derived must be understood at each level of the social body, in each sector, and in each cell of the society. Without that, general guidelines, however flexible and subtle, and however fitting the moment, will run against the opposition of the frozen forms that choke the dialectical spirit and perpetuate routine and conservatism.

To think and act from the flexible positions of Marxist dialectics should not be left to the party leadership alone, because it is the primary duty and the raison d'etre of all communists, of the entire party, and in the final analysis, of each citizen with a clear and active political and social consciousness.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PRC'S HU YAOBANG

Comparison of Ceausescu Toast

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 6 May carries on pages 1 and 3 the 1,200-word toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu proposed at the 5 May Bucharest dinner given in honor of Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary. Comparison with the Bucharest AGERPRES in English version published in the 6 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 3, reveals the following variations:

Page H 3, paragraph one, reads in SCINTEIA:

[Text] Dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, dear comrades and friends: We are glad to meet you again, esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang, and the other Chinese guests and to extend, on behalf of our party and people, and on my own behalf warm greetings and a friendly welcome to Romania.

Your Romanian visit....

Page H 4, after the first paragraph, the SCINTEIA version continues: ...advance to communism.

In concerning ourselves with successfully building socialism on Romanian soil, we also pay particular attention to the development of international events, and we actively participate.... (deleting second paragraph and quotation marks in rest of item)

Same page, after the last paragraph, SCINTEIA concludes: ...peace and collaboration.

In once again expressing my conviction that the visit you are paying to our country will go down as a new and important contribution to promoting, with common efforts, Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation, and the cause of peace and international cooperation, I would like to toast:

The health of Comrade Hu Yaobang and of the other guests from the PRC!

The constant strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples! (loud applause)

Comparison of Hu Yaobang Toast

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 6 May 1983 carries on pages 1 and 3 the 800-word toast proposed by Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, at the 5 May dinner given in his honor by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest. Comparison with the Bucharest AGERPRES in English version published in the 6 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 4, reveals the following variations:

Page H 4, the first paragraph reads in SCINTEIA:

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear comrades, my heart is full of joy at having come on this friendly visit to fraternal Romania, because I have been able to fulfill my promise upon schedule, namely to honor the kind invitation extended last year by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and, at the same time, because this visit stirred particularly beautiful memories.

As early as 1953, when I had the opportunity to visit your country as head of a Chinese youth delegation, I was deeply impressed by the image of a new, socialist life which the Romanian people under party leadership were building with unprecedented enthusiasm -- an unforgetable image for me. Today, 30 years later, I came again in your country to express....(continuing on page H 5)

Page H 5, paragraph two, from line six, SCINTEIA reads:

On this basis the exchange of visits between our parties and countries intensified more and more, and our relations deepened constantly. History over a longer period than 10 years demonstrates that both when faced by political unrest and by natural calamities we trusted each other, we showed sympathy, and granted each other support. One can state without any doubt that a profound and noble friendship has developed between us.

Today, when we....

Same page, after paragraph four, SCINTEIA concludes: ...Romania and Yugoslavia.

I am profoundly convinced that, through joint efforts by both sides, our current visit will certainly promote the further development of the unity, friendship, and close cooperation between the parties, countries, and peoples of China and Romania to the benefit of our peoples, and I am convinced that this will contribute to the positive development of the international communist movement, the cause of peace in the world, and to mankind's progress.

I want to toast:

The health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and that of the comrades present here!

The great friendship between our parties, countries and peoples.

Ceausescu Speech at Friendship Meeting

AU111044 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 9 May Brasov friendship meeting occasioned by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit]

[Text] Dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, esteemed comrades: From the dais of this great Romanian-Chinese friendship meeting, I want to convey once again warm, revolutionary, and fraternal greetings to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and to the other Chinese comrades and friends, representatives of the great Chinese people, and to once again wish them success in all their activities. (loud cheers and lengthy applause)

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you, the participants in this mass meeting and to all the working people of the Brasov municipality and county warm greetings and best wishes. (loud applause, cheers)

Comrade Hu Yaobang has now been in our country for 5 days. It can be said that the entire visit and our talks -- which were held in a spirit of profound mutual esteem and understanding -- constitutes a fresh and forceful manifestation of Romanian-Chinese

friendship and of our parties' and peoples' determination to continuously expand the scope of this great and lasting friendship. (loud applause)

The traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, and between our two peoples are well known.

I want to stress, at this mass meeting, too, that the relations between our parties and countries are the result of joint activities and efforts carried out over many years, and that they are based on profound mutual trust, on the principles of scientific socialism, and on the cause of the struggle for freedom, peace, and socialism. (loud applause and cheers)

Our parties and peoples have been actively cooperating and have helped each other in many difficult circumstances in the struggle for their socioeconomic development and for building the socialist society, and at the same time, in solving many complex international issues. A particular role in the development and strenthening of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation was played by my meetings and talks with Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, and by my visit to China last year and my talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, which opened up new prospects for developing and consolidating the friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples. (loud and prolonged cheers)

Comrade Hu Yaobang's current visit to Romania comes in response to my visit to China in April of last year; at the same time, it is a natural continuation of the frequent meetings held in recent years at the level of party-state leadership. In the course of the present visit, we and Comrade Hu Yaobang highly praised the results obtained to date in implementing the existing decisions and agreements on developing the Romanian-Chinese relations in economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas, as well as contacts and exchanges of experience at the party and state level.

We expressed our common determination to further act to raise our bilateral cooperation to an even higher level on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual comradely assistance in all areas. (loud and prolonged applause)

We are convinced that this is in the interests of and for the benefit of both our peoples and of successful building of socialism in our two countries; at the same time, this constitutes a contribution to the general cause of cooperation, socialism, progress, and peace in the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

In our talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, we effected a broad exchange of experience and we briefed each other on the progress of the socialist construction in our countries. Comrade Hu Yaobang told us about some of the successes obtained by the Chinese people in the socioeconomic development of their fatherland. In point of fact, during my visits, including the one last year, I had an opportunity to see for myself the great achievements attained by the friendly Chinese peoples in all areas, and the enthusiasm with which they, led by the CPC, are striving to build socialism and to consolidate the socioeconomic development and independence of China. (loud and prolonged applause)

We all are happy about the accomplishments of the Chinese working people and nation in implementing the CPC decisions designed to transform the PRC into a powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry, and science, and with an ever higher standard of living and civilization. We highly appreciate those achievements and we wholeheartedly wish the Chinese Communists and the industrious Chinese people ever new and ever greater successes in building socialism in their country. (loud applause, lengthy cheers)

We are familiar with the glorious combat history of the CPC, which for decades organized and led the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, freed China, and began the construction of the socialist society. (loud and prolonged applause) We are also familiar with the concerns of and efforts made by the CPC to develop relations among the communist and workers parties on a new basis, and to assert the principles of equality and international solidarity. (loud applause)

We also attach great importance to the role played by the CPC and the PRC in international life and to their active contribution to the peoples' struggle to defend and consolidate their national independence, against the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policies, and for promoting the cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation. (loud applause)

Dear Comrades and friends, during his stay in our country Comrade Hu Yaobang toured several important economic enterprises in Bucharest, Constanta, Galati, and Brasov, and was thus in a position to see for himself the achievements and interests of the Romanian people, and the enthusiasm and determination with which the working people are unswervingly implementing our party-state policies in order to build socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

The basic strategic objective of the 12th RCP Congress was Romania's transition to a new stage of development and the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all areas, while the party national conference of last December examined in detail the current stage of socialist construction in our country and adopted various programs designed to ensure the unabated implementation of the 12th congress decisions and of the program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud applause)

On the basis of the results obtained in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan and in the first 4 months of this year we can assert that all conditions and requirements are at hand for optimally implementing the decisions of the national conference and the provisions of the plan for this year and of the entire 5-year plan through a good labor organization and by acting resolutely and skillfully. We will thus raise our country to higher peaks of progress and civilization, to continuously raise the material and cultural well-being of our fatherland, and to continuously strengthen its independence and sovereignty. (loud applause, cheers)

Above all, we have a wonderful workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, and a united people, firmly determined to do everything possible to implement our party's domestic and foreign policies. (loud applause) We have a powerful party which is honorably fulfilling its historic mission as a leading political force and which is leading the people toward the victory of socialism and communism, and toward a better, free, and independent life. (loud cheers and applause)

We recently marked the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the Workers' Social-Democratic Party of Romania, and yesterday we marked the 62d anniversary of the RCP -- the glorious bearer of our traditions of revolutionary struggles for national and social liberation, a party which stands for best in the past and present of our socialist nation. (loud applause)

Today is our national independence day, a day which marked the assertion of the Romanian nation as a powerful force, capable of giving the people a new and happy life; today as well, we celebrate the day of victory over fascism, which found the Romanian Army and people at the side of the Soviet Army -- which made the greatest sacrifices and played the decisive role for victory -- and of other antifascist forces in the struggle to finally crush fascism. (loud and prolonged applause) These events make us realize that it is our duty to our forefathers and to all those who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism and for victory in World War II over Hitlerism, to do everything we can for peace. We must never again accept the enslavement of other nations or any chauvinist or fascist manifestations, but must strive for a world of freedom, justice, prosperity, and happiness for the peoples. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades and friends, during the visit and during our talks we, Comrade Hu Yaobang, and the other Chinese comrades exchanged detailed views on international matters and on ways of strengthening the cooperation and collaboration of our parties and countries in the international arena.

We noted with great anxiety the aggravation of the international situation, which seriously endangers peace and national independence.

Two diametrically opposed tendencies are poised against each other in the international arena. On the one hand, there is the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, of preserving and redividing the spheres of influence, and on the other hand, the increasingly vigorously asserted will of the peoples to put an end to imperialist colonialist policies and to ensure their independence and free development in a society of peace and progress. (loud applause)

There are many contradictions: the gaps between rich and poor countries are deepening; the arms race is intensifying, especially the nuclear arms race. Vast quantities of arms, especially nuclear, have been stockpiled in the world, capable of destroying all mankind several times over. Thus the fundamental problem of our era is to pool all forces to end the policy of war and armaments, to begin disarmament -- primarily nuclear -- and to ensure the peoples' right to freedom, independence, existence, and a peaceful life. (loud applause, cheers)

We resolutely speak out for specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear. In this context, we give special attention to halting the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and withdrawing those in position. We know that the deployment of new missiles will considerably enhance the danger of destruction in Europe and in the world. Hence, this year there is no more important task than to prevent the deployment of the new U.S. missiles and to begin the withdrawal of the existing ones. This is required by the interests of each people, of life, and of each nation's existence. (loud applause)

We firmly advocate settling all interstate disputes only through negotiations. However, lengthy negotiations may be, they are the only way and the only rational alternative for peaceful coexistence, for cooperation, and for securing each people's right to a free development, in accordance with their wishes and without any foreign interference. (loud applause, cheers)

We have always supported peoples' struggle for national liberation. We are actively supporting the peoples that are still under the colonial yoke. We are actively supporting the Namibian people, and we believe that everything should be done to finally eliminate colonial enslavement and to ensure each nation's right to complete freedom and independence! (loud and prolonged applause)

We give special attention to the problems of underdevelopment and to the establishment of a new world economic order, which should provide conditions of more rapid development for the developing countries, and at the same time, should create conditions for the development of all the nations and for an economy based on equality, on a new international monetary system, on full equality, equity, and mutual advantage. (loud applause)

In our international policies we attach great importance to the relations among the socialist countries and to strengthening their solidarity and cooperation, as an important factor of asserting the force and prestige of socialism, and the policy of peace throughout the world. At the same time, we are broadly developing our relations with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We believe that everything possible should be done for all the peoples to participate equally in solving the complex international problems. Thus, we attach great significance to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, and we believe that the small- and medium-sized countries have a duty to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, and to act together with all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces to secure a new, democratic order, to enhance the UN role in dealing with international problems, to enforce each people's right to a free development, and to resolutely implement in international life the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and utter renunciation of the policy of use and threat of force. (loud applause)

An important role must be played by the masses and by revolutionary progressive forces, and thus by communist and workers parties, in pooling national efforts aimed at a new and democratic policy of peace and cooperation. Now, at the 165th anniversary of the birth of the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, his appeals to solidarity and to strengthening the cooperation of the proletariat are more topical than ever, and are currently complemented by the appeal to all oppressed peoples to unite in order to build a new world, free of exploitation and wars, a world of equal cooperation among all the nations! (loud and prolonged applause)

Comrade Hu Yaobang and we jointly agreed that we must closely cooperate to achieve a new-type collaboration in the revolutionary movement and among communist and workers parties, and a new unity, based on each party's independence, on respect for the policies and the right of each party to map out its policies in accordance with the conditions in which it is working; we agreed that we must cooperate with the other revolutionary parties and democratic and progressive forces for a world of peace and of national freedom. (prolonged applause and cheers)

We are firmly convinced that the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and the peoples have the strength to stop the course toward the abyss and war, to ensure peace and national freedom, and to permit the peoples to build a new and free life of well-being and happiness! (prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades and friends, I want to conclude by once again expressing my conviction that Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Romania and the talks we had will be of particular

importance for the development at a higher level of the solidarity and friendship between our parties and peoples. That is fully in keeping with the interests of our two peoples, and I can state that we jointly agreed that nothing will ever place in question or harm the friendship and solidarity of our parties and peoples. That friendship has stood and will stand, and it will assert itself as a new and revolutionary force in the world. (prolonged applause and cheers)

We jointly stressed that the development of the friendship between our parties and peoples is in the interests of not just our two parties and peoples, but also of other parties and peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, independence, cooperation, and peace in the world. (loud applause, prolonged cheers)

Comrade Hu Yaobang, please carry back with you the feelings of esteem and appreciation, warm friendship and solidarity that the Romanian people harbor for the great Chinese people, together with our heartfelt wishes for new and ever greater successes in building socialism and in continuously developing their free fatherland, led by the CPC. (prolonged applause, ovations, cheers)

Long live the friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, and between the Romanian and Chinese peoples! (prolonged applause and cheers)

Long live the heroic CPC led by the general secretary of its Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang! (prolonged applause and cheers)

May the cooperation and solidarity among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces strengthen! (prolonged applause and cheers)

May the cause of socialism, progress, independence, and peace triumph throughout the world! (Loud applause, prolonged cheers; in an enthusiastic atmosphere, the thousands of participants cheered minutes on end for the Romanian-Chinese cooperation, for Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang, for continuously strengthening the Romanian-Chinese friendship.)

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL HAS TALKS IN FRANCE

AU111803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Paris (AGERPRES) 11/53/1983 -- Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, now heading an economic delegation on a French visit, met Edith Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism. They analyzed the current stage and development possibilities of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the two countries, expressing the mutual wish to seek out new ways and means to intensify and diversify the bilateral commercial exchanges, to deepen the economic cooperation especially in the joint manufacturing of cars. To the same end, the Romanian minister had talks at the Ministry of Economy and Finance and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HU YAOBANG, DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Ribicic, Hu Continue Talks

LD111234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Talks between the LCY and CPC delegations led By Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, were resumed today in the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

In today's talks which, it is stressed, took place in a friendly and very cordial atmosphere, attention was paid to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and between the two socialist countries on the principles of equality, noninterference and reciprocal respect. It was pointed out that extensive possibilities and mutual interest exist for the development of reciprocally useful cooperation in economic, political, scientific, and cultural fields as well as other areas.

TANJUG has been informed that Mitja Ribicic spoke about the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia, LCY activities toward implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress concerning the development of socialist self-management, the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and ideological and political developments in our country.

Mitja Ribicic stated our views concerning the constantly deteriorating international situation. He spoke about the problems which are threatening peace and security in the world. He briefed Hu Yaobang on the situation as well as on relations in Europe, in the Balkans, and in the Mediterranean. The president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee is said to have stressed the great importance and the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi.

Ribicic also referred to topical developments in the workers' movement and in progressive movements as well as to the struggle for progress and socialism in the world. The president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and the general Secretary of the CPC Central Committee evaluated the exchange of views carried out yesterday and today on a wide range of bilateral and international questions as very useful. They expressed the readiness of the LCY and the CPC to continue to further enrich the practice of dialogue and exchanging experiences between the two countries.

Dolanc Receives Hu

LD121233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, met yesterday with Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for internal affairs. On that occasion they discussed certain aspects of SFRY-PRC relations.

Stambolic, Hu Exchange Toasts

LD111601 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- The PRC, the CPC and the Chinese people hold Yugoslavia in high esteem and "will defend friendship with Yugoslavia as the apple of their eye," Hu Yaobang stated during a luncheon given in his honor by Petar Stambolic in the Palace of the Federation today. These were the words with which the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee replied to Petar Stambolic, who as his host in the Palace of the Federation addressed him as follows:

"Our President Tito together with all of us firmly believed in the future of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation. I am glad to be able to say that this prospect is today drawing increasingly close to us and our Chinese friends. This obliges us to continue along this path, to strengthen our cooperation constantly and, thus serving the interest of our peoples in the best way, to make a contribution at the same time to the realization of the democratic principles in relations between states and between parties."

The luncheon given in honor of the head of the Chinese party and the CPC delegation took place immediately after 1-hour talks between Stambolic and Hu Yaobang. Hu was accompanied by his closest aides, while those present on the Yugoslav side also included Mitja Ribicic; Nikola Ljubicic; Raif Dkzdarevic; Dorrivoje Vidic; Lazar Mojsov; Branko Mamula; Mijat Sukovic; Vlado Janzio; Mirko Ostojic; Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador in Beijing; Redzai Suroj; Bogdan Boganobic; and Lieutenant Colonel General Predrag Djuric.

Greeting the visitors in his toast, Petar Stambolic expressed the view that Yugoslav-Chinese meetings held in the past "have also always taken place in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding."

I am sure, Stambolic said, that in the talks you have so far held here in Yugoslavia you have been able to see for yourself what importance we attach to the development of comprehensive relations with your country, and also that the major democratic transformations which the great Chinese people are now carrying out are followed in our country with attention and confidence. Proceeding from our deep faith in the future of everything that is the expression of a people's will, we wish you much success on your road of socialist development.

The president of the SFRY Presidency stated that also in the international sphere Yugoslavia and China benefit from close cooperation in the settling of questions which preoccupy the world community. He spoke about the presentday world's interdependence, which requires that the relaxation of tension and agreement-seeking should as a process extend to all countries and regions and that problems should be solved through cooperation and democratic dialogue. Stambolic recalled that these principles are championed by nonaligned countries and were recently confirmed in New Delhi at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit as the basic line of activity of the Nonaligned Movement in these difficult circumstances.

Replying to Stambolic's toast, Hu Yaobang likewise assessed yesterday's and today's party talks as "very friendly, open and frank." Close comradship and friendship exist between us, he stressed.

The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee said that his party and country feel "high esteem and admiration for the LCY and the peoples of Yugoslavia." He added that he is convinced that his 5-day visit to our country will consolidate mutual unity, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation, noting that this is in the interests not only of our two peoples but of peace in the world. In conclusion, the head of the Chinese party paid personal tribute to Petar Stambolic for his great contribution to the development of good relations between Yugoslavia and China.

Mamula Receives Qin Jiwei

LD111628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, who is visiting our country as a member of the CPC delegation headed by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Talks between Admiral Mamula and the high-ranking visitor from the PRC took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and dealt with the possibilities for further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

The talks were attended by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Sveto Popovic; and Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic. Also present was Wang Hongji, the PRC's assistant naval and air attache in the SFRY.

Kraigher Meets With Hu

LD111958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, had talks this afternoon with Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency and chairman of the Commission of Social Councils for Economic Stabilization problems. The eminent guest was greeted at the entrance to the center where the talks were held by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Central Committee Presidium, and Bogdan Bogdanovic, president ot the Belgrade City Assembly.

Sergej Kraigher briefed Hu Yaobang and members of the Chinese party delegation on topical economic trends in Yugoslavia and on the basic principles of the economic stabilization policy. The orientations of Yugoslavia's longterm economic development were also discussed.

Milan Kucan, Dobrivoje Vidic, Kiro Gligorov and other officials also took part in this conversation, which was conducted in a friendly working atmosphere.

Hu Press Conference

LD112109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, held a press conference for Yugoslav and foreign correspondents in the Sava Center in Belgrade, tonight. In a brief statement at the beginning he stressed that friendship between the LCY and the CPC and between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia was becoming increasingly strong and sound.

The Chinese people support with admiration the great cause of the Yugoslav peoples' socialist building and with all their hearts wish them fresh victories.

Yugoslavia, Hu Yaobang said in reply to a question, had much experience from which one can learn. This is political and economic experience, experience in the field of workers' and socialist democracy and in relations with the workers' movement. Yugoslavia went a long way under Comrade Tito's leadership in building its own specific road to socialism and continues to march forward courageously along the road chartered by Tito. We in China admire this.

Asked by a foreign correspondent, Hu Yaobang said that some time ago China had granted Yugoslavia a "modest" loan. As for the future of relations in this respect, this has not yet been discussed.

We most sincerely wish to normalize relations with the USSR, because to do so is in keeping with the basic interests of the peoples of our two countries and contributes to stability and peace in the world, Hu Yaobang stated. He added that this normalization must be fundamental, that it must not mislead the world public and be merely a facade. We should eliminate the obstacle -- that is what threatens China's security and sovereignty. These obstacles to normalization are known to everybody. They are not big, but are very small, but it is obvious that their elimination is proceeding with difficulty [one nisu velike, vec su veoma male, ali je ocigledno da njihova uklanjanje ide tesko].

The top personality of the CPC expressed his desire that the peoples of the USSR and the United States should live in friendship and peace.

Relations with India have "improved somewhat" in the last few years, said Hu Yaobang, and added: We are happy that the contacts between our two countries are increasing. As far as remaining unresolved problems are concerned, this is a question of a border left to us by history -- that is, the period of colonialism. We believe that this problem should be resolved sensibly through consultations.

The first step toward a solution of the crisis in the Middle East, and particularly in Lebanon, should be, according to Hu Yaobang, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Following this, the others should also withdraw their troops. In addition to this, the sovereignty of Lebanon must be respected.

China has always supported the Palestinian people and their just demands for self-determination. The PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The struggle of this people has followed a long and hard path. Some believe that the Palestinian question has now become an exceptionally difficult situation, but I do not share this opinion, said Hu Yaobang. The dawn is near, the Palestinian people will soon see the light of day, he added.

Hu Yaobang informed journalists that a trade delegation recently visited Albania. The result is that economic exchange has to a certain extent been renewed. We do not have political contacts with Albania. In the past, relations between the parties and two countries were good, and what happened later was not our wish.

China considers the African countries to be its friends, and they regard China as a reliable friend. Hu Yaobang was pleased to state that many African countries are exerting efforts to develop their economies and thereby strengthen their political independence.

China has in the past supported the Nonaligned Movement, and so it does today and will do so in the future. We have always believed, Hu Yaobang added, that the countries of the Nonaligned Movement represent a significant political force in the international arena and offer significant protection to the underdeveloped countries and make a great contribution to world peace. We repeat, China has always consistently supported the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination, as well as the movement's efforts to establish a new international economic order. We sincerely hope that the Nonaligned Movement will play an increasingly large role on the international scene, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, emphasized at a press conference with foreign and Yugoslav journalists.

Hu Attends Dinner

LD112348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, organized a formal dinner this evening for Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. The host and his eminent Chinese guest exchanged toasts in a pleasant and cordial atmosphere. The formal dinner, which ended the second day of Hu Yaobang's stay in Belgrade before his departure tomorrow for Zagreb, was also attended by Nikola Ljubicic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Branko Pesic, Branislav Ikonic, Ivan Stambolic, Najdan Pasic, Zika Radojlovic, and other figures. All the members of the Chinese party delegation also were at the dinner with Hu Yaobang.

Ostojic Meets Qian Qichen

LD120913 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0703 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his aides have met with Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Yugoslavia as a member of the CPC delegation headed by General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

They held an exhaustive exchange of views on a large number of international issues of mutual interest.

Croatian Leaders Receive Hu

LD120835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0710 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Zagreb this morning. At Zagreb airport the high-ranking visitor was welcomed by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Josip Vrhovec, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities.

During a 1-day visit to Zagreb, Hu Yaobang and the members of the Chinese delegation will inspect the Rade Koncar work organization, visit a local community in new Zagreb, and hold talks with their hosts.

BORBA Commentary

AU111400 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 83 p 2

[Dusan Cukic commentary: "Li s"]

[Text] Beginning today, Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, will be visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of our LC.

Both sides as well as the rest of the world attach great political significance to this visit. However, it must be said that what is involved is a continuity of cooperation and an already customary exchange of views between the most influential representatives of the two countries on the basis of equality and friendship. These contacts were inaugurated in 1977 with the invitation given to President Tito to visit China, and the platform jointly adopted at that time contributed to the introduction the following year of the practice of regular and useful dialogues to enable both sides to enrich their own experience.

According to the news reports from that part of the world, great changes are taking place these months in China, where complex and sensitive processes are taking place aimed at accelerating modernization and at catching up with the development trends in the more highly developed countries. The Chinese usually say that they are building socialism in their own colors but, at the same time, they do not hesitate to use the experience of others, to accept their successes, or to learn from their mistakes.

A few days ago, in Beijing, the top man in the Chinese party said: "Following certain socialist countries in the forties, China, too, condemned 'Yugoslav revisionism.' China now recognizes that Yugoslavia continued to implement the basic Marxist theory in its own practice and that those who made accusations against it were wrong."

As he himself has wished, beginning today Hu Yaobang will have an opportunity in various Yugoslav communities to be informed in conversations and on the spot about our basic orientations. This will be yet another opportunity to examine the situation with complete communist openness and to speak plainly about failures and difficulties resulting, among other things, from the unequal position of developing countries and the dictates of world capital.

This means that the relations between the two parties and, within that context, the paths of further cooperation at the state level, will be the basic topic of the dialogue. It is presumed that an appraisal of economic cooperation will also be made because it is evident that this sphere is not yet in step with the high degree of understanding that exists between the two sides and, after all, also with the mutual desire and need to increase commodity trade to more adequate levels.

There is no doubt that the extraordinarily grave situation on the world scene will be examined at the meeting in Belgrade. Regardless of the differences in their views on and appraisals of the situation and the solutions, the two partners have many things to say considering their own roles in the world. However, it is certain that the consultations held on that occasion will not be and cannot be aimed against anyone but will be exclusively aimed at finding suggestions and measures -- as the principled Yugoslav foreign policy demands it -- for a way out of the current world impasse, and for preventing the creation of new hotbeds that would lead nations to a general cataclysm.

It must be expected that this new Yugoslav-Chinese dialogue at the highest level will also contribute to a better understanding in the world and a higher quality of cooperation between the two states and parties on the basis of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for territorial integrity and opposition to hegemonism and to involvements that are not in the spirit of socialism and equality.

The dialogue between Ribicic and Hu Yaobang as well as all other meetings which the guest from faraway China will have in our country should confirm these basic postulates and conform them in the interest of peace, togetherness, friendship and understanding. Firmly and rhythmically and like the waves in our Adriatic Sea and their East China Sea, as the top man of the party of 40 million members symbolically expressed it a few days ago in Beijing.

'Proximity of Views' Seen

LD111516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met in the Palace of the Federation today and made a very positive assessment of the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations. One authorized spokesman said that this successful development was possible precisely because the relations are based on the principles of full equality and mutual respect between the two socialist countries.

As stated, reference was made during the Stambolic-Hu Yaobang talks to specific forms of cooperation. The two sides confirmed their readiness to make further efforts so that economic cooperation may be intensified even more and may reach the level of their successful political relations.

The president of the SFRY Presidency informed the head of the Chinese Party that Yugoslavia follows the present developments in China with great attention and that it realizes the importance which this development has in the world today.

Stambolic remarked that China's present active role on the international scene is of great importance not only for the situation and peace in Asia but for the world as a whole.

In a similar vein, Hu Yaobang spoke of the way China views developments and internal Yugoslav reality and Yugoslavia's activity on the international level. Stambolic and Hu Yaobang expressed their concern over the aggravation in international relations and over the existence of crisis focal points.

A proximity of views could be noted in the assessment of the development of the international situation and also with regard to the measures which should be taken to turn the unsatisfactory state in a positive direction, it was said during the talks between the two statesmen.

Stambolic briefed Hu Yaobang on the Yugoslav assessment of the results of the seventh summit in New Delhi. He stressed that the unity of the movement was strengthened at New Delhi and the readiness of nonaligned countries to work actively for the solution of international problems on the principles of the authentic policy of the nonaligned Movement came into full prominence.

Hu Yaobang told President Stambolic and other Yugoslavs who took part in the talks that China will continue to give full support for the nonaligned countries in their efforts to establish equal political and economic relations in the world. China highly regards Yugoslavia's role and its role [as received] in the Nonaligned Movement and in international relations, stressing that Yugoslavia is continuing President Tito's policy.

As stressed after the meeting the talks also referred to the unfavorable situation in international economic relations. Both sides stressed the need to seek a way out of the economic crisis which has gripped the world through cooperation and through involvement of all the countries.

As far as focal points of crises in Asia and elsewhere are concerned, both the Chinese and the Yugoslav sides stressed that these situations could be overcome primarily by respecting the sovereignty, independence and the right of the peoples to determine their future without outside interference.

Dobrivoje Vidic, Lazar Mojsov, Sava Obradovic and Dragoslav Pejic took part in the Yugoslav-Chinese talks, together with President Stambolic.

On the Chinese side, the talks were attended by all the personalities in the party of the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Planinc, Mahathir Hold Talks

LD112101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- The mutual desire for further bilateral cooperation was manifested in the cordial, frank, and constructive Yugoslav-Malaysian talks held in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade today by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed. Proximity or identity of points of view on international problems was affirmed.

Stating that very good mutual relations exist, the two leaders advocated intensified economic cooperation and pointed out specific opportunities for promoting this. The Malaysian prime minister spoke in favor of greater contacts between businessmen of the two countries, and of the Yugoslav economy's larger role in building up the infrastructure of his country and its railway transport and shipbuilding industry. He also pointed to the development of clearing transactions, the establishment of joint enterprises, technology transfer, the development of scientific and technical cooperation, and diversification of commodity exchange between the two countries. According to the Malaysian prime minister, the two countries' memberships in the Nonaligned Movement and their cooperation in international forums constitute a good basis for fruitful bilateral economic cooperation beneficial for both sides. The Malaysian prime minister also stressed that his country is greatly interested in opening up depots for consignments of rubber, tin, palm oil, and other products in one of the Adriatic ports in order to accelerate sales of these products -- Malaysia's chief exports -- to European and North African markets.

In the part of the talks devoted to the world economic situation, attention was drawn to the deterioration in the conditions of international exchange, and this was said to be the consequence of increased tension in the world. The Malaysian prime minister said that the deterioration in relations between the great powers had increased the arms race, which had had a depressing effect upon developing countries. the two leaders stressed the importance of holding the sixth UNCTAD session in Belgrade. In this connection, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that efforts must be made to create a good atmosphere for points of contact of mutual interest between the developed and developing countries, because confrontation leads nowhere.

The two sides gave a brief exposition of the internal development of their countries, pointing out the most important bases and goals of government actions. The two sides affirmed that the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned recently held in New Delhi had been a great success, and drew attention to the results it had achieved toward preserving the authentic principles of the Nonaligned Movement and its capacity for action (?in the) struggle to secure world peace and establish equal economic relations.

Dr Mahathir, the Malaysian prime minister, said that his visit to Yugoslavia was indeed in the spirit of the decisions of the New Delhi nonaligned conference relating to strengthening cooperation among nonaligned countries. According to him, Malaysia attributes great significance and importance to the visit to Yugoslavia, because of the latter's role in the Nonaligned Movement. He emphasized President Tito's contribution to the development of the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides felt that the existing international situation caused anxiety. In this regard, they stressed the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for world peace and relaxation of tension.

Regarding the international flashpoints, the two sides held close or identical views. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir emphasized the situation in Southeast Asia in this respect, stressing that the unresolved issue of Kampuchea increases tension in the region. Speaking about the need for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, he referred in particular to the danger to marine flora and fauna presented by the oil slick, which threatens to spread to the Indian Ocean area, thereby constituting a world ecological problem.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Malaysia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit is to be fixed later.

Mamula Accompanies Prime Minister

LD112117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Nikinci, May 1 (TANJUG) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed, currently on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, visited today, Wednesday, the permanent exhibition of armament and military equipment at Nikinci, near Belgrade. Dr Mahathir was accompanied by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence Admiral Branko Mamula.

Dr Mahathir was at the exibition extensively informed about the production capabilities of the Yugoslav [word indistinct] of military equipment.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed was shown specimens of modern armament and equipment for use in the land forces, the air forces and the navy.

HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE MAGAZINE CRITICIZED

LD121111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 11 May (TANJUG) -- In information given to the press today it was stated that the Presidium of the Vojvodina provincial conference of youth supports the viewpoints and assessments of the party organization and publishing council of UJ SIMPOZION, a youth magazine published in Hungarian, concerning the ideopolitical deviations and privatization of editorial policy.

The Presidium ascertained that serious ideopolitical failings have been manifested in UJ SIMPONZION which result from irresponsible behavior, ideological insensitivity and the political inadequacy of the greater part of the editorial board led by chief and executive editor, Janos Siveri. The pages of this magazine have been penetrated by antiself-management, anarcho-liberalistic, neoleftist and other ideologices alien to the League of Communists. This is exemplified by such as Viktorija Radic's tendentious and quasicritical review on the reorganization of the Sterijono Pozorje theater, entitled "Theatre in the Theatre" ["Pozdriste u Pozoristu"], texts in which certain views of the artistic interpretation of events on Goli Otok are uncritically presented, Oto Tolnai's poems "Orpheus' New Lyre," [words indistinct] "Onward, Champion Writers" questions to Nikola Milosevic, and other similar texts.

These phenomena are also judged to have been caused to a great extent by insufficient activity on the part of the magazine's publishing council and basic party organization in forum. The number of unsolved questions in the basic organization of associated work to which UJ SIMPOZION belongs provided another influence in this direction.

The way to overcome these shortcomings is seen in the setting up of a new editorial board on which there will be room for all those young creative workers of Hungarian nationality who are prepared to adhere to the editorial concept of the magazine, a concept based on the program of action of the Vojvodina youth organization and the League of Communists' conclusions on information.